DR. PAXTON'S QUEER WORDS. CHEAPER STEEL PROMISED.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE TO A REPORTER AT PITTSBURG.

HE THREATENS TO CUT OFF E. C. VAN GLAHN'S EARS, AND SAYS OTHER REMARKABLE THINGS-HOW THE INTERVIEW WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

In an interview with the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, published in "The Sun" yesterday, he is re-

ported as saying:

Tell "The Sun" you came and found me, seeing me in the light or day with your own eyes, and that you found me clothed and in my right mind, with the demonlacal spirits cast out. Say also that here never was and never will be any shame connected with Johnny Paxtor's name. Why, sir, I am fifty years old. When a mere boy I went into the war, serving homorally in over twenty battles, I have personally known all the great generals of the war, I have spoken from many a platform with them. as saying:

with them.

When Tecumseh Sherman said: "Here, Paxton, when Tecumseh Sherman said: "Here, Paxton, here's a glass to Grant," I drank it. I drank it openly, I never drank it otherwise. And now this young little kid of a clerk, this Van Glahn, he gands up in the West Presbyterian Church and souples my name with "shame." If I ever do go back to New-York, it will be to kill one or two people. Young Van Glahn—as for him—I'll cut Further on Dr. Paxton is quoted as referring to

Russell Sage in this way:

"But there was Mr. Sage, who, I notice, says my sermons were not as good as they used to be. Now what does he know about it? With his deafness he couldn't have beard them. I doubt if he could hear Gabriel's trumpet. I know he will not want to hear it."

Mr. Van Glahn sant and

Mr. Van Glahn sent word to a Tribune reporter who called at his home yesterday, that he refused to discuss the matter and had no comment to make on the threat. Russell Sage was little more com-

MR. SAGE'S GENIAL SMILES.

I have read the article," he said, "but have nothing to say about it. You are twenty-one, and can understand a matter when you read it." Mr. Sage's face was wreathed in smiles as h "You had better go and see some of Dr Paxton's friends and hear what they have to say.

Have any steps been taken yet to appoint a suc

Paxton's friends and hear what they have to say."

"Have any steps been taken yet to appoint a successor to Dr. Paxton?" asked the reporter.

"No. no." said Mr. Sage, and, still smiling, he disappeared through the parlor door.

Edward H. Perkins, jr., president of the Board of Trustees, was still unwilling to talk about his relations with Dr. Paxton, or to comment on the paragraph wherein his pastor is quoted as saying: "Trustee Perkins and I had a talk. We differed about some things. Fie told me I wasn't preaching as good sermons as I used to. I think he was right there. One can't lead the life I have had to live and keep on forever. It is the pace that kills, I have led the procession there in New-York-kep at the head of the column-for years, but the pace is telling on me. I had been looking after other people's souls. I wanted leisure to look after my own soul. I couldn't go on feeling like that and been constructing new sermons."

Beaking of his health. Dr. Paxton said: "It is not that I am afraid to die, or that it is any question of stimulants. Would that it was only a matief of stimulants. Would that it was only a matief of stimulants. Would that it was only a matief of stimulants. Would that it was only a matief of stimulants would that it was only a matief of stimulants would that it was only a matief of stimulants would that it was only a matief of the softening of the brain-of paresis. One's system must break somewhere after the strain which I have given mine. I am afraid it will be paresis with me. I have a farm out here of 100 acres. They are finding oil there, and I am going to bore for oil. I am free and independent. I have an income of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year. I can do as I choose."

W. H. Granberry was out when the Tribune re-

WHAT A MEMBER HAS TO SAY. W. H. Granberry was out when the Tribune re porter called at his home in West Fifty-third-st A prominent member of the church said last night, the understanding that his name should not be

"Dr. Paxton has, I feel sure, the hearty good will and confidence of his congregation. He is not a well man, and it is most unfortunate that such a time as this should have been chosen to assail him. He has always been celebrated for the straightforwardness and biuntness of his discourses, and it looks to me as though this bluntness has been misconstrued—whether purposely or not, of course, I do not know. That is my ominion of the article published in to-day's "Sun." The Board of Trustees of the church will meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening and will take action in the matter."

The gentleman above quoted refused to comment on the following words, with which Dr. Paxton closed the remarkable interview:

"I know that I have a convivial nature; when I am with my comrades I have taken a drink with them out of good fellowship. I am a soldier then, and forget that I am a minister. It is hard to be both, or, that is, to be a soldier and be a prim, straight-laced (you know what I mean) minister. But that is all.

The pulpit of the West Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton is nominally "Dr. Paxton has, I feel sure, the hearty good will

Sut that is all."

The pulpit of the West Presbyterian Church, of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton is nominally astor, was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev Parles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia. "The Purpose of the Creation of the World" was the speaker's

THE "LITTLE COLUMBIA" IN PORT.

J. H. LADEW'S NEW STEAM YACHT SLIPS BY QUARANTINE AND ANCHORS IN THE EAST RIVER

One of the prettiest yachts that has been seen in waters for a long time pushed her dainty wsprit through the fog yesterday about and shot up the East River to an anchorage off East Twenty-sixth-st. She was the new steam yacht Columbia, built by the Cramps at the order H. Ladew, of the leather firm of Fayer weather & Ladew, and her builders say that she is

fastest boat of her kind affoat. On the yacht were Mr. Ladew and his friends George S. Hoyt and E. H. Coe, who had gone to Philadelphia on Friday to bring the yacht to New-York for her trial trip; there were also on board ss representatives of the Cramps Captain R. W. Sargent, who was in command; a Mr. Lee, and sixty men from the Cramp yards as a crew.

The yacht left Philadelphia on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, ran down to the Delaware Breakwater to have her compasses adjusted, arrived at Sandy Hook shortly after midnight on Saturday night, and, after anchoring over night, crept up the Bay without giving any warning to the authorities at Quarantine.

The new yacht is 26 feet over all and has a beam of 23 feet and a moulded depth of 15 feet; she has two screws and triple-expansion engines of 1.8% horse power; there are two boilers, each 10 feet in diameter. The interior of the Columbia is finished in mahogany and hardwood, and the deckhouse is of steel with mahogany panels.

The trial trip was set for to-day, but owing to the delay caused by the fog the trial will come off to-morrow over the American Yacht Club course, from Larchmont to New-London, a distance of about eighty miles. Mr. Ladew belongs to the American and New-York Yacht clubs. as representatives of the Cramps Captain R. W

DIAZ PROSCRIBES AN AMERICAN PAPER.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 3.-Governor Ahumada arrived in Juarez yesterday from Chihuahua. A friend of his says that he came to look into the order troubles and to report to President Diaz. It is well known that he is very close to the President. Private letters from American citizens in two Mexican States indicate a very uneasy feeling in the Republic, and the revolutionist information is effect that there will be an uprising within six weeks. A message has just been received from Juarez saying that the Governor of Chihuahua, on authority from President Diaz, has forbidden the circulation of "The El Paso Dally Times" on the Mexican side of the river. He has also forbidder Mexican side of the river. He has also forbidden any merchant doing business in Mexico from having an advertisement in "The Times." The message comes from a merchant on whom the notice has been served, and is considered reliable, but as the official notice has not been served on the publisher of "The Times," it will be sent to subscribers to-morrow morning as usual. Juan S. Hart, the owner and editor of the paper, is at this time in the city of Chihuahua, where he went last Tuesday with Senator H. A. W. Tabor, of Denver.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT TRAIN ROBBERY. Belton, Tex., Dec. 3.-News has just reached here

of an unsuccessful attempt to rob the southbound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train at Little River switch, twelve miles from here. Th trains stopped there to put off some passengers two masked and armed men got on the engine nd ordered the engineer to pull out. This he attempted to do, but as the passengers had not all left the coaches the conductor put on the brakes and stopped the train. Seeing this, the would-be robbers, apparently thinking there might be armed guards on board, got off and took to the woods.

MINISTER MENDONCA HERE AGAIN.

Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minster to the United States, is again in this city. He came from Washington Saturday to see to the de-parture of the last of the boats of the new Brazilian Navy which have been sent out from New-York. Up to a late hour last evening Minister Mendonca had received no important news from Rio de Janeiro. Of the salling of the Aquidaban from Rio he had had no direct report. Last week Senhor Mendonca was not inclined to believe that the Aquidaban could pass the forts at Rio and get out to see without exclusive damage. laban could pass the forts at Rio and get out a without serious damage. Yesterday, howhe said that from the State telegrams red in Washington he believed the ship had run orts. He thought Mello would probably remain the entrance to Rio Harbor. Prebellion in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, iter Mendonca said, had nothing at all to do the Mello insurrection. The uprising in that was under a monarchist, Silviera Martines, as against the Peixoto Government, but had ng to do with Mello.

IMPROVED METHODS MAY WORK A REVO-LUTION IN TRADE.

SPONGE" IRON, WHICH IS BETTER RAW MATERIAL THAN PIG, NOW PRODUCIELE

VERY CHEAPLY BY A NEW PROCESS. Pittsburg, Dec. 3 (Special).—An announcement has been made here within a few days which possesses great commercial and scientific importance, and renders possible a serious revolution in the steel

Nearly all of the steel of commerce except that sed for tools and ordnance is now made by either the Bessemer or "open hearth" process. In both iron is employed which has already undergone at least one refining operation in a furnace since leaving the mine. The "charge" put into a Bessemer "converter" consists entirely of pig iron, se-lected with special reference to the amount and nature of the impurities therein, and costing about \$12 a ton at present. When the metal is treated by the open hearth process, a different quality of costing \$1 a ton less, may be used for a portion of the charge, say 75 per cent, and the remainder consists of "scrap," which is a trifle cheaper. The proportions are varied considerably by different makers, the quality of the material and the use to which the product is to be devoted eing kept in mind. As the flame in a reverbe tory furnace tends to burn out some of the carbon already in the metal, a modification of the oper hearth system, known as the Martin process, has been widely adopted. This provides for a bath of melted castiron, abounding in carbon, into which the rest of the charge is added piecemeal as rapidly as is practicable without chilling the bath.

Another form of iron, known as "sponge," and in some respects superior to pig, may, be substituted for the latter in this industry if it can only be produced cheaply enough. iron is ore from which the oxygen has been re-moved by association with carbon, solid or ascous, under a degree of heat considerably lower than that required for smelting, and its superiority due to the fact that whatever impurity is left in it is held in the mass of porous metallic long looked upon sponge iron as promising grea has never been possible to obtain it has never been possible to obtain it cheapsy, it sually the ore was treated with solid coal. Hydrocarbon gases would also do the work effectively, but only on a small scale. Within a few years, however, charles Adams, of St. Louis, has developed a plan for thoroughly "reducing" the ore in large quantities with gas, and the system has been so perfected that it is possible thereby to make sponge iron, wholesale, for \$450 or less per ton. Further inventions by Thomas S. Blair, ir., of Pittsburg, render the sponge still more available for the open hearth treatment. These relate mainly to a form of hearth adapted to a freer use of lime with iron abounding in silica. In making sponge by Mr. Adams's method a current of gas at red heat is passed through the ore and in much less time than is required to produce pig the iron is deoxydized perfectly. By instant removal of the mass to the hearth, the metal cannot only be used before it has grown cool (thereby imposing less of a tax on the steel-making heat source), but a fresh oxydization is avoided. It is proposed that every furnace have its own reducing plant directly associated with it, therefore, According to Mr. Blair, the cost of reducing the ore to sponge is only 80 cents a ton; and this is fully met by the increased facility with which the conversion into steel is effected on the hearth. With the same amount of labor, fuel and fixed charges, it is alleged that the output of steel in a given time is increased 56 per cent.

For a time it was believed possible to use sponge. Usually the ore was treated with solid coal. Hydro

output of steel in a given time is increased so per cent.

For a time it was believed possible to use sponge exclusively for stock in the Adams-Blair process, but at present a little pig is considered necessary. In production on a large scale, say 1,000 tons of migots per day, the cost per ton is estimated as follows: Three-fourths of a ton of sponge, \$3 25, one-fourth of a ton of non-Bersemer pig, \$2.75, waste amounting to 12½ per cent, 77 cents; conversion, \$5, total, \$11.90. By the Beasemer process the stock would cost \$12 a ton, to which \$1.50 for waste and \$5 for conversion would have to be added, giving a total of \$18 D per ton of ingots. "Conversion" is a term here used to include the coant labor, use of plant, office rent and interest it is generally conceded that the cost of conversion by the open hearth and Bessemer process is virtually the same. Thus, it now seems possible that

within the last three or four years experiments have been made at several armaces in Pittsburg. Indianapolis and elsewhere with this process, and over 2.690 tons of ingots have thus far been turned out. Experts who have looked into the several operations and the product express confidence in the new scheme, and steps are now being taken to persuade capitalists to utilize it commercially.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CRUISER MARBLEHEAD

New-London, Dec. 3 .- The trial trip of the new ruiser Marblehead will take place over a course of thirty-six nautical miles, between Stratford and Saybrook ranges. The Marblehead s now here, and with her are the Kearsarge, tre to be official boats during the trial. The Narkeeta, from New-York, and the fortune, from Newport, are hourly expected. The Naval Board will assemble at the Crocker House at noon to-morrow, it will be composed of Rear-Admiral George E. Belkmap, president; Commanders P. H. Cooper and R. B. Bradford. Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter and Lieutenant, L. Reamy. Admiral Belknap, Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Reamy are now here. To-morrow the course will be gone over to make sure of its correctness, and the ship will be put in order for inspection the following day. The course was laid out for the trial of the Montgomery, and the buoys were left where they were then placed. To determine the accuracy of their positions. Captain Cooper and Commander West will start in the steamer Cactus at sunrise to-morrow. Nothing is known of the merits of the Marblehead, but it is expected that she will make as good a showing as did her sister ship, the Detroit. The Quintard Iron Works, which had the contract of constructing the Marblehead, will be represented by N. F. Falmer. tre to be official boats during the trial.

WORK OF THE DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

The Society of Decorative Art received four nedals for its work at the Columbian Exposition besides favorable comment from critics. At this time the women who have given faithful service time the women who have given faithful service to this good work and the Board of Managers make an earnest appeal that the public should remember the origin of the roclety. Several years ago, when a financial wave of disaster swept over the country, this society was formed for the purpose of teaching gentlewomen how to help themselves. This is the work of the Decorative Art Society, which at the present time has nearly 5.600 contributors, many of whom, through the educational advantases they receive, as well as the provision made for the sale of all they successfully produce, are able to keep the household unbroken. Every order given to the needlework department and every article bought will aid in the work.

WALKED HALF A MILE, BULLET IN HIS ABDOMEN George Schlichter, sixty-two years old, who was a barroom keeper at No. 172 Avenue C, walked into Bellevue Hospital at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. He said he was shot in the abdomen. The wound was at once examined, and while this was being done Schlichter told the doctors he had been looking at a revolver in the presence of some friends and the weapon accidentally was discharged. This was all that could be learned about the case, for soon after Schlichter became unconscious, and yesterday afternoon he died. In order to reach the hospital Schlichter, if he received his hurt in his liquor store, had to walk more than half a mile with the bullet in his abdomen. No ambulance cail was received at the hospital, and last night the police of the Fifth-st. station. In whose precinct the affair happened, said they had not heard of the case. As soon as the death was reported to them an investigation was set on foot. He said he was shot in the abdomen. The wound

WESTON WILL WALK TO ALBANY. Edward Payson Weston, the well-known and vet-

eran long-distance walker, is going to try to walk from this city to Albany, a distance of about 150 miles, within a limit of three days. In a letter to H. C. Miner, the theatrical manager, Mr. Weston says that while on his walk he will live on his usual pedestrian diet of farinacious food and without the use of alcoholic stimulants. It is expected that the walk with the diet proposed will be a demonstration of great benefit to those whose incomes make living, at the present cost of meats, a luxury almost beyond their reach. Mr. Weston a luxury almost beyond their reach. Mr. Weston at the Capitol in Albany, following Green and finish at the Capitol in Albany, following the highway on the east side of the river. The walk will be undertaken some time during the week beginning December 17. from this city to Albany, a distance of about 150

W. E. VANDERBILT'S YACHT AT GIBRALTAE. Gibraltar, Dec. 2.—W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Vallant, from New-York November 22, arrived at this port to-day with all well on board.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and Congress-man Jacob Lefever, of New-Paits, N. Y. HRUNSWICK—Melvitle E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace and State Controller Frank Campbell, of Albany. PARK AVENUE—Judge David L. Foliett, of the New-York Supreme Court. VICTORIA—Count de la Morters, of Cuba-

THE RIFFIANS PACIFIED.

PROMISES MADE THEM BY MULEY ARAAF, THE MOORISH SULTAN'S BROTHER

WORK ON THE FORTS AT MELILLA STILL PRO-CEEDING-PART OF THE SPANISH PRESS ANXIOUS FOR A BATTLE.

Madrid, Dec. 3.-A dispatch from Melilla says that Muley Araaf finally has persuaded the Riffians to stop hostilities, having promised them that the Sultan would give them another site for their cemetery and would build them a mosque at his own expense. Muley Araaf will remain near Melilla until the forts shall be finished or the Riffians shall be allowed to trade. The trading privilege was denied them again yesterday by General Campos, when they asked for it through Muley Araaf.

Work on the forts proceeds rapidly. The Sultan's soldiers guard Fort Guariach nightly to

prevent any possible attack by the Riffians. The pacific turn of affairs is hailed gladly by a large part of the Nation. The belligerent press, however, does not hide its regret because the army is likely to return without having fought. Many journals demand vigorous measures to force a large indemnity from the The "Military Courier" mays that General Campos accepted the command at Melilla on the sole condition that he should have free hand. There are now 24,500 troops at Melilla.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

DEPUTY LE FON TO BE MINISTER OF COLONIES -M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S POLICY.

Parls, Dec. 3.—Deputy Le Bon will be Minister of

rendered to President Carnot an account of his ise of the secret service fund. "Le Temps" recommends warmly that M. Dupuy

be made president of the Chamber in the place

Dupny, whose election, therefore, will show the strength of Casimir-Perlet's majority. London, Dec. 3.—"The Morning Post's" Paris cor-respondent says that Deputy Le Bon will be Min-ister of Colonies

ister of Colonies
Another correspondent says that M. CasimirPerier will declare emphatically against an income
tax, for the revision of the Constitution, and separation of Church and State. He will pursue, it
is said, a democratic policy, and will agree to a
pension plan for workingmen.
Deputy Brunet will interpellate the Government
at once as to the troubles in Madagascar. SELECTED BY SIGNOR ZANARDELLI.

EXTREMIST MANIFESTO. Rome, Dec. 3.-A Cabinet selected from members of the Left has been almost completed. The lis-

AN ITALIAN CARINET COMPOSED OF MEMBERS

OF THE LEFT ALMOST FINISHED-AN

Premiership and Interior, Gluseppe Zanardelli Finance, Paolo Boselli; Treasury, Pietro Vacchelli, Public Works, Alessandro Fortis; Education, Nicolo Gallo; Agriculture, Francesco Coccu-Ortu or Guido Bacelli; Posts and Telegraphs, Baron de

General Baraltleri, Governor of the Red Sea col ony, is regarded as the man for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Late this evening General Marzano is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the Ministry of War. Admiral Racchia is believed to be slated for the Marine portfolio. Senato Canonico or Senator Pucciono will probably take Senator

the Ministry of Justice.

An Extremist manifests, signed by thirty Deputies, was published this evening. It contains a uties, was published this evening. It contains a hot attack upon ex-Premier Glolitti and his Ministers, who are described as responsible for the wretched condition of State finances. The Socialists cannot support any Cabinet of similar tendencies, the manifesto says. Further taxes are represented as impossible. The revision of the bank laws and all the palace are demanded. This retrenchment must effect a saving the thirty Deputies say, of at least 160,000,000 life a year.

The Naples "Courier" reiterates the report that King Humbert intends to forego 3,000,000 life of his civil list.

NO TROUBLE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE ANARCHIST DEMONSTRATION A FAILURE FEW ARRESTS MADE at Trafalgar Square to-day was a fizzle, as few of the men who have threatened to defy the police

Home Secretary showed themselves at the our appointed for the meeting. A crowd with anti-Anarchist sympathics gathered in Square early hoping to see a conflict. Comrades Nicoli and Samuels were conferring at the base of the column in the middle of the square, but, like the other Anarchist leaders present, did not attempt to speak.

peak.
Finally a young man named Laurence, hitherto
nknown, began addressing the Anarchists from
ne pedestal. The police arrested him at one. The
cople in the square were then told they must unknown, began addressing the Anarchists fr the pedestal. The police arrested him at onc., people in the square were then told they me keep moving, and only two Anarchists made jections. They were arrested, but afterward we released. No further attempt was made to he the meeting, but for some time the mounted po-rode through the square clearing the roadways.

ANARCHISTS DISPERSED BY POLICE. CONTEMPLATED DEMONSTRATION IN TRA

FALGAR SQUARE BROKEN UP. London, Dec. 3.-The London Anarchists tried to sold a meeting in Trafalgar Square to-day, despite hold a meeting in Trafalkar Square to-day, despite the refusal of the Hom? Secretary to grant them permission. A large force of mounted and un-mounted police was present to disperse them. At 3 o'clock a few of the Anarchist leaders gathered at the pedestal of the Nelson column to confer as to the programme. Most of the crowd in the square, however, were not Anarchisis, but merely curious spectators, who had gathered in expectation of seeing trouble. The police kept the crowd moving and cleared the roadways.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Samuels, Nicoll, Presberg and about 200 other Anarchists arrived and mingled with the small crowd near the column. Samuel and Nicoli had bundles of "Commonweal" and "Justice," Anarchist newspapers, which they sold in the crowd. Other Anarchists scattered Anarchist leaflets. One leaflet was headed "Facts About the 'hicago Anarchists"; another, "Down With the Politicians" While men were distributing the leafets other Anarchists came in small groups to the square. Those most active in making arrange-ments and scattering the literary propaganda were followed by detectives in plain clothes. Samuels early took alarm and relired to the north terrace to watch proceedings, in company with several hundred pacific onlookers. Nicoll, however, con-tinued throwing out the tracts, although four de-tectives were close at his heels. He did not ven-ture to speak Comrade Quinn, standing in the shadow of Gordon's statue, tried to address the gathering crowd but he was saized by four conshadow of Gordon's statue, tried to address the gathering crowd, but he was seized by four constables, hustled off in the direction of the National Gallery, and was warned not to return. Meantime a detachment of police, picked from various divisions, emerged from the gallery, and two more came from Whitehali. They converged near the Nelson monument and then spread out and surrounded it. An Amarchist youth named Benham mounted a passing omnibus and tried to speak, but he was hustled off and warned as Quinn had been. On the south side of the sounce the Austrian. Herzog, began speaking. He was taken forthwith to Scotland Yard. Quinn followed Herzog until detectives ran after him and chased him along the embankment. Comrade Laurence tried to speak from the pedestal, but was taken down and marched away by the police. There was some cheering here and there in the square when men tried to make addresses, but it was evident that the Anarchists were cowed. Despite the comparative absence of excitement, the crowd continued to grow, until the approaches of the square were densely packed, but the Anarchists there, as in the square, were a small minority. The mounted police trottet round, clearing roadways as the throng increased, and the unmounted police were kept busy moving on the crowd round the monument. At 4:15 a concerted effort was made, and the men in the square were forced back on all sides into the roadway. The Anarchists cheered a little as they folice the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the approaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the proaches were clear. At 5 o'clock the square and the way in which the police treated Laurence, who, when he tri gathering crowd, but he was seized by four con-

SWITZERLAND NOT TO EXPEL ANARCHISTS. Berne, Dec. 3.—The Swiss Government denies that it is about to expel hundreds of Anarchists from the Republic. No such action will be taken as long as the Anarchists in Switzerland remain inactive.

MISS MARSDEN'S WORK AMONG THE

ing here for a few days before continuing her jour-ney to St. Petersburg, gave an interview to-day

see and found a nero which is useful as a preventive, she said the only sure check was the isolation of the patients. Her last book on the lepers of Siberia had not given offence in St. Petersburg. The highest Russians, from the Empress down, had no unpleasant feeling toward her. Everybody whom she had met, Miss Marsden added, had been eager to help in her work.

CHINA TO RULE THE BUFFER STATE. PREPARING TO SUPPORT ACTIVELY THE BRITISH

POLICY REGARDING STAM. London, Dec. 4.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" confirms the report that the French and English Commissioners were sent to explore the territory of the new buffer State in Asia. The territory of the new buffer State in Asia. In a country is new to Europeans, and much difficulty has been experienced in negotiating with the na-tives. The future Government of the buffer State, as finally arranged, will be under the rule of China. The Shanghai correspondent of "The Standard" says that China is preparing to support actively Great Britain's policy toward Slam. Four British gunboats and several Chinese warships are on their way to Bangkok.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

In a little coffin about fifteen inches long th heart and other portions of the body of a whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a Cabinet, issued forth from the Morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere Lachaise Cemetery. They were the remains of the Earon de Reinach, who, in the heyday of his power, was one of the financial magnates of Europe, controlling even the destinies of Ministers and influencing the policy of the Nation.

Noses in Lieu of Scalps .- "Les Mangeurs des Nez," is the name of a gang of ruffians of Paris which has just fallen into the hands of the police authorities there. Not content with garretting and robbing all the unfortunate people whom they ould waylay at night in deserted streets and dark count waying at night in deserted streets and dark corners of the great French metropolis, they also bit off the noses of their victims, which they car-ried off and attached to their caps in imitation of the red Indian scalpers. Several persons waylaid in the early hours of the morning in the lonely suburbs are now in the hospitals minus their

Anarchy's Press-One hundred and fifty daily and weekly newspapers in various parts of the world constitute the organs of the Anarchist party. The ones being "El Productor," "Fl Communista," "El Perseguido" and the "Tramontena." In Bekum there is only one of any importance. In England there are four: at Venice and Rome, one aplece, in France, five, the most important being the "Pere Peinard," the chief editor of which is an ex-convict.

Gladstone's New Doctor.-Dr. Thomas Barlow Is the London physician to whom has fallen the suc-cession of the late Sir Andrew Clark, as medical advisor to Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Barlow has achieved much fame as a specialist for children's allments, a fact which has naturally invited offensive remarks on the part of the Tery press with regard to the alleged second childhood of the Grand Old Man.

Statesman and Circus Rider.-Baron von Bach, who has just died at his castle of Schoenberg, near Vienna, at the age of eighty, was celebrated not only as an Ambassador and as at the one time allonly as an Ambassador and as at the one time an-powerful and despotic Minister of the Interior of the Empire, but also as the brother of that Baron Christopher de Each who remains on record as the most brilliant circus rider and successful circus manager of the present century.

England's New P. R. G. S.-The new president of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britin is no other than Mr. Clements Markham, who, while serving as midshipman in the royal navy, accompanied the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. His entire life has been devoted to geographical research and exploration, in the course of which he has obtained much valuable information with regard to Central and South America, India and Africa.

WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE" IN DISPUTE

CHARLES CLAIM THE RIGHT TO PRO-DUCE THE PLAY HERE.

The trouble between Charles Coghlan and Miss Rose Coghlan, his sister, over the right to pro-duce Oscar Wilde's play, "A Woman of No Inance," bids fair to be quite as interesting as tangle in Mr. Coghlan's domestic affairs has was brought out in London some months go, and the right to produce it in the United State and Canadas was secured by Charles Frohman. Mr. Frohman had made some sort of a promise to secure, while abroad, a new play for Miss Coghlan, and on his return, John T. Sullivan, Miss Coghlan's husband, bought for Miss Coghlan Mr. Frohman's right to "A Woman of No

purchased from Mr. Frohman was bought with what he calls "partnership money," and that he, as well as his sister, has a right to produce the play in question. The "partnership-money" claim of Mr. Coghlan is based on his connection with of Mr. Coghlan is based on his connection with the Rose Coghlan Company, which produced the Rose Coghlan Company, which produced the Popplomacy" and other plays here and on the road last season. This connection, Charles Coghlan says, was a partnership, and he maintains that it was money earned by the company, of the family said to a Tribune reporter last night: "We cannot account for the death of Mr. Lavejoy, except that in going down the cellar steps he fell and fractured his skull. No thought of foul play has been entertained by any members of the family." that it was money earned by the company, of which he was a partner, that paid for "A Woman of No Importance." Miss Coghlan, on the other hand, denies altogether any such thing as a partnership between herself and her brother. During his connection with her company Charles Coghlan received \$500 a week and 10 per cent of the profits, but for all that he was simply a mem

coghlan received \$500 a week and 10 per cent of the profits, but for all that he was simply a member of her company who received a little extra for his work. Mr. Coghlan, however, as well as Miss Coghlan, is making active preparations for the production of the new play in New-York this winter, and from appearances at present it is likely that theatre-goers will have the rather novel opportunity of deciding which "Woman of No Importance" they will go to see.

Miss Coghlan was served with papers yesterday by Charles Coghlan's lawyers, Dudley & Michener, of Washington. The papers call for a dissolution of partnership between brother and sister—the partnership which Miss Coghlan does not admit ever existed. In these same documents Charles Coghlan denies to his sister the right to call her company the Rose Coghlan Company. He maintains that as partner he helped to make the name of that companys well known as it is and that he has the same right to use it now as she. He grants her, however, the privilege of calling her new venture the Coghlan-Sullivan Company. Barbard to the dramatic organization under which she has so long appeared to give it up, and especially so on demand of one who has no logal right to the name. Lawyers who have been consulted by Mr. Sullivan in regard to the case say that if Charles Coghlan persists in his production of the play in dispute he will have to pay Rose Coghlan a large royalty as she owns, beyond a question, her right to produce the place here.

In the mean time the Rose Coghlan Company are rehearsing their parts. They will open at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Monday evening, December II. Maurice Barrymore, who, as Lord Hingworth, will play the leading part, will arrive in the city from the West to-day.

Charles Coghlan's manager, Fillon C, Willoughby, is now here trying to arrange to have the same play brought out at Abbeys new theatre. Charles Coghlan himself is ill at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore.

Cognian ninset is more.

John T. Sullivan summed up the whole affair yesterday in the remark: "All there is to it is that Mr. Cognian is trying to make a woman of some importance a woman of no importance at

A FOURTH MEMORIAL DOOR IN GRACE CHURCH. Grace Protestant Episcopal Church has just added another to its many beautiful decorations. This new adornment, consisting of a costly door and doorway, has been given by the family of Charles Gris wold Landon to his memory. Mr. Landon was ifelong communicant of Grace Church and was for many years one of its wardens. oor, which was seen by the congregation for th first time yesterday, is at the east end of the build-ing, on the left of the chancel. Two solid panels ing, on the left of the chancel. Two solid panels of massive oak, elaborately carved with Gothic tracery, form the door proper. These are set in a doorway of sculptured Caen stone. A delicately wrought vine runs around the arch, which terminates in a richly-foliated finial, while the memorial inscription is cut in the Caen stone jamb of the door. In the arch above the door is a group of three singing angels sculptured in high relief. The door just completed is the fourth of its kind in Grace Church.

FOR REPEALING GRANGER LAWS IN IOWA.

St. Paul, Dec. 3 (Special).-What is looked upon in some quarters as a determined attempt to se-cure at the next session of the Iowa Legislature the repeal or radical modification of the granger railroad legislation of that State is now being made The interior railroad lines of lowa have recently been placed in an embarrassing situation. They are seriously affected by the trunk lines taking the lion's share of tariff rates. Four of these small Berne, Dec. 2.—The Swiss Government denies hat it is about to expel hundreds of Anarchists from the Republic. No such action will be taken is long as the Anarchists in Switzerland remain nactive.

MISS MARSDEN'S WORK AMONG THE LEPERS.

Herlin, Dec. 3.—Miss Kate Marsden, who is staying here for a few days before continuing her journey to St. Petersburg, gave an interview to-day oncerning her work among the lepers. Although

MR. STEVENS'S PLEA FOR ANNEXATION. | and pension. Since then there has been such a rud awakening that it is certain the Democracy will

THE HAWAHAN QUESTION DISCUSSED IN "THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

"The Hawaiian Situation" is the subject of a series of articles in the December number of "The North American Review," which will be

published to-day
Eugen Tyler Chamberlain contributes an article "The Invasion of Hawaii," in which he maintains that the broad principles laid down in Daniel Webster's instructions to the United States representative at Honolulu in 1851 were the rule of conduct for the Government of the United States in its relations with the Government of Hamiltonian of the Control of the Contr wall up to January 16, 1833. The special passage in Mr. Webster's dispatch to which Mr. Chamberlain alludes to is as follows:

"While indisposed to exercise any sinister influ-ence itself over the counsels of Hawaii or to overawe the proceedings of its Government by the menance of the actual application of superior military force, the United States expects to see other

william M. Springer, in an article entitled "Our Present Duty," contends that the only honorable open to the United States is to restore the Queen to the throne, as she was displaced only by a superior force of American troops

John L. Stevens, who was United States Minister in Hawali when the Queen was dethroned, makes

a powerful plea for annexation.

The right solution of the question which is now before the American people, he says, will deeply affect the moral standing of the United States before the world. The Hawalian Islands have been made what they are by Americans. The charge somtimes made that Christian instruction and Christian life were influential in decimating the natives is not consistent with fact. When the American missionaries arrived, in 1832, the population was not more than 150,000, and since then the native population has been reduced to 34,000. Nothing could more conclusively prove than these figures that the future of the islands must be controlled by other than the native race

Mr. Stevens passes in review the history of the sative monarchy, and says that from the time Liliuokalani tried to proclaim a constitution giving ble Supreme Court and granting to herself the ap-pointment of new judges, the Hawalian monarchy was dead, and no restoration is possible except by the exercise of some outside and foreign force. Among other things he says that neither by force. threats nor intimidation did the United States officials oppose the fallen Queen or aid the Provisional Government.

officials oppose the fallen Queen or aid the Provisional Government.

The Hawaiian monarchy being extinct, the first and imperative need is good government, and in these circumstances the Hawaiian Islands applied for admission to the American Union as a territory, and in doing so they came under more American aspects than any of our previously annexed States and territories. By property interests, commercial association, by school and political education, by the general prevalence of American laws, legal decisions, social and religious ideas, the islands have become thoroughly Americanized.

Mr. Stevens proceeds: "A paramount reason why annexation should not be long postponed is that, if it soon takes place, the crown and government lands will be cut up and sold to American and Christian Caucasian people, thus preventing the islands from being overrun by Asiatics, and putting an end to Japanese ambitions, stimulated by our strong European rival.

"It would be a piece of infamy of which no great nation has ever been guilty, to look coldily on and see an American colony, stands with a spotless record on these beautiful islands, the advanced post of American civilization, struck down by a league of foreign adventurers, gamblers and National enemies. It would justly bring on us the moral opprobrium of the world."

Mr. Stevens insists that it is biind and reckless to ignore the logic of irresistible circumstances, and to scoff at the plainest teachings of history, and to say that we do not heed the Hawaiian Islands as a security to our immense future interests." In the light of these inexorable truths." says Mr. Stevens "in the name of what is most sacred in Christian civilization, in behalf of a noble American people, the American statesmen and the American people, the Linual stand question when you are the desired to the first and the American fovernment, thoughtful of Ame

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN LOVEJOY.

Stephen Lovejoy, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, died at his home, No. 2,913 Madison-ave., on Friday morning from injuries he received in falling down the cellar stairs. Mr. Lovejoy was a bachelor, and lived with his married sister. Mrs. Mary Johnston. The family had the usual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday, and in the evening Mrs. Johnston went out. Mr. Lovejoy was left in he house, saying that he was going to bed. When the boxt seen, at 7 o'clock the following morning, he alive and conscious, although unable to give an in the cellar some time before he was discovered. Father Power, of All Saints' Church, Madisonave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., stayed

has been entertained by any members of the landing."

Stephen Lovejoy was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1835, and came to this country when nine years old. He went into the junk business, in which he made considerable money. He invested judiciously in real estate and in cotton speculation, so that in a few years he had amassed nearly a million dollars. He retired from business twenty-five years ago. He was one of the founders of the New-York Real Estate Exchange, and presented to All Saints' Church an altar that cost \$5,000. He also gave a beautiful stained glass Aindow to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Lovejoy's estate is said to be valued at about \$2,000,000.

EDWARD MARTIN.

Red Hook, N. Y., Dec. 3 (Special),-Edward Martin, age eighty-three, died at the Martin homestead this morning of disease of the heart. He was born in the same old stone house in 1811. He was by education a civil engineer, and for many years ne was associated with Robert L. Stevens, of Hosoken, N. J. He went West in 1825, and in his canacity as engineer laid out many railroads. He laid out the Hudson River Railroad from Albany as far south as Hyde Park. At one time he was superintendent of the old Galena and Chicago Rail-road. He was the first president of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad. The first engine that ever drew a train of cars in America was put in ever drew a train of cars in America was put in running order by him. Mr. Martin was noted for his philanthropic deeds, though many of his chari-ties were known only to the recipients. He was greatly interested in the building of churches, and contributed largely toward the erection of the new Lutheran church, finished two years ago, and also gave nearly half the amount necessary for the new Methodist Episcopal church, now nearly completed.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

GIVE THE MAJORITY ROPE. From The Buffalo Commercial.

The Democratic party, for the first time in over thirty years, is about to be forced to make good some of its fine, large, loose and hitherto irrespon-sible talk in opposition. Give it rope, Republicans, IT WON'T BE FOR LONG. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Let Congress do its worst. Uncle Sam will order it changed the very first opportunity. But the country and its working multitudes must make up their minds to suffer until it is done. A CONGRESS THAT WILL BE WATCHED.

A CONGRESS THAT WHAL BE WATCHED. From The Indianapolis Journal.

It is now very evident that the session of Congress which begins on Monday and will continue into the summer will be watched with more interest than any of its predecessors for many years. The fact that President, Senate and House are all presumably Democratic for the first time since the first Congress under James Buchanan, which was organized in December, 1857—thirty-seven years ago—would lend it interest in itself. But, beyond that, the most important matter to the mass of the people which has ever attracted popular attention will be brought before Congress in the form of the Wilson bill. Whatever people may have thought a year ago about the tariff, the masses to-day feel that it is a subject of first importance to them.

A FIERCE STRUGGLE AHEAD. From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It will be a fierce struggle and many changes will be made, but there seems little doubt that the Wilson bill will be forced through unless the people tell their representatives that they were not elected to destroy the business of the country. The people must do thin. If they do not send up the warning cry to the Capitol they will have only themselves to blame.

RESPONSIBILITY ON THE REPUBLICANS.

RESPONSIBILITY ON THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans in Congress find themselves clothed with an unusual responsibility. The questions arising to-day are more serious, more momentous than any that have confronted the country for many years. Especially on the Hawalian question will wise leadership be required, for, in a manner, a precedent is to be established.

A RUDE AWAKENING SINCE AUGUST.

From The Albany Express.

Congress meets on Monday, but the majority will not feel apparently as it did when the extra session began in August. Then it was thought, in view of the result of the elections of 1872, that the Democracy was so firmly intrenched in power that it could enforce any kind of a policy—on the tariff, finances

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

From The New-York World. From The New-York World.

In addition to tariff revision this Congress must meet the question of additional revenue. It has need to inaugurate and enforce economy in the public expenditures. It should reconstruct our currency system. It has the unfortunate and perhaps disgraceful Hawaiian entangiement to straighter out. It is a task calling for higaer qualities of statesmanship, greater patriotism and more persistent industry than Congress has been wont to display in recent years. The spirit and action of the House at the extra session were so excellent, however, as to warrant high expectations as to its performance now.

NO CHANGE IN THE SENATE RULES.

From The Springfield Union.

The Senate will not adopt a closure rule at the coming session. The Democrats cannot reconcile themselves to it, and the Republicans are not going to push for it, with the repeal of the Election law and the upset of Protection before them.

THE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR SOMETHING

THE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR SOMETHING. From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The publication of the new Tariff bill gave a chance for the people to indicate their views of it, and no doubt when Congressmen get to Washington the Ways and Means Committee will hear something Chairman Wilson and his associates are not looking for. The line of statesmanship has not been followed thus far, and the condition of the National Treasury shows the necessity of wise, conservative and patriotic action.

A Deen-Seated Cough cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. remedy for all troubled with Asthma, Bronchitta or any Pulmonary affection.

The Shore Line Fx ress.

leaving Grand Central Station every week-day at 250 p. m., has vestibuled parlor cars and a new vestibuled dining car between New-London and Beston.

Marvelous Fuel, Sestallt, the only one of its kind in the market. Send for estalogue to United States Fuel Co. (limited), 19 Park Flace, N. Y.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she crew for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she hand children, she gave them Castoria.

CARGILL-At Morris Heights, December 1, Henry Howand Cargill, aged 70.
Funeral services will be held at Bedford Street Metho-dist Episcopal Church, corner Bedford and Morton sta, New-York City, on Monday, December 4, at 12 o'clock.

ARLE—on December 1st, 1803, Elia Maude Carle, daugh-ter of Mrs. William Russell Hinsdal, 23 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. 5 Juneral services at above residence on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. CARLISLE-Suddenly, on Friday, December 1st, Mary nn Carlisle, noral services will be held at her residence, No. 82 t. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn, on Monday, December 4th, 12 o'clock.

at 12 o'clock.

CHATILLON—In Paris, November 17th, John P. Chattison, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., on Tuesday, becomber 5th, at 10 a. m., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

It is kindly requested that no flowers be sert.

FOX-Suddenly, on December 1, Francis de Pau Fox, son of the late Samuel M. and Ida Thorn Fox, in the 34th HAMPSON-On Sunday, December 3d, Charles Henry, son of Edward P. Hempson, in the 26th year of his

meral from his late residence, 7i First Place, Brocklys, in Tuesday, December 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m. ovidence (R. I.) and Lynn (Mass.) papers please copy. HOFFMAN-Dr. Paul Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of New-York, December 24, 1883, aged 50

Second-ave., Usuas, p. m. Please omit flowers.

Please omit flowers.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Paul Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New-York December 24, 1886.

Members of the Board of Education, trusteen and inspectors of comman schools, superintendent a department, principals, teachers and officers of the Board of Education are invited to attend the funeral services at 8t. Mark's Chinch, Secondare, and Tenth-st., on Monday atternoon, December 3th at 4 o'clock. HOYT-At Stamford, Conn., on December 2, 1893, Harvey, in his 72d year.

Puneral services will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 p. m. JOHNSON—At Woodbridge, N. J., Saturday, December 2. George W. Johnson, son of the late Wesley John-son, of Richmond, S. L. sged 70 years. Puneral services on Tuesday, at 2:39 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Campbell, at the Barron Homo-steal. LANDON-At Orster Bay, L. L. December 2d, Gilson Landon, aged 86 years. Interment on Tuesday, December 5th, at Bridgeport,

Conn.
Glard (Conn.) papers please copy.
Lilly On December 1, 1863, General William Lilly, M.
C. in his 734 year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Mauch Chunk,
Fenn., on Tuesday, December 5, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. MOROSINI-At Riverdale, on the Hudson, December B. Giulia Chausee Morosini, in her fifty-second year of age, the beloved life of Giovanni P. Morosini. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Kindiy emit flowers.

Ransom—At Jerney City, December 3, Stephen Billings Ransom, st., born October 12, 1814. Funeral at Emory M. E. Church, Belmont and Berges aves, 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Burtal at Somerville, N. J., Wednesday morning, New-Haven papers please copy. WILSON-At Mt. Vernon New-York, on Friday, December 1, 1803, Martha Wilson, in the 92d year of her

Puneral services will be held at her late residence. No. 210 South 4th-ave., Mt. Vernon, on Monday, December 4, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 1:03 trais from Grand Central Depot, New-Haven R. R. WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Harlem Raile

Special Notices. Free View. DAY AND NIGHT, REALITIFUL OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, PLUE AND WHITE, SINGLE COLORS, VARIEGATED SHADES,

PEACH BLOOMS, JADES, AGATES, AMBER, AMETHYST VASES Collected by A. S. FQBES, ESQ., of Stanghal, China.

SALE WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, at 2:30 ORTGIES & CO., ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

Auctionetr. FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 366 Fifth Ave., near 31th St.

Postofflee Notice.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 9th will close informptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

MONDAY—At '3 p. m. for Belize, Fuerto Correy and Gatemaila, per s. s. Sillwater, from New-Orlon Vancouver letters must be directed "via Vancouver.

TUESDAY—At '4 a. m. for Europe, per s. Spree, via Southampton and Bremen detters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree"); at II a. m. (supplementary II.30 a. m.) for Venesuela and Caracon, per s. s. Caracos fetters for Colombia via Caracoa must be directed "per Spree"); at II a. m. (supplementary II.30 a. m.) for Venesuela and Caracoa must be directed "per Caracos"; at I p. m. for Southampton end beginned to the second of the second "per Caracos"; at I p. m. for Southampton detters for Belgand, via Antwerp detters must be directed "per Permand, via Antwerp detters must be directed per Beginnia,"; at I a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Fortuna Island, Hayti (except Berlin"); at II a. m. for Gremada, Fuerto Cortez and Truxillo must be directed "per Marada"); at I2:30 p. m. supplementary 2 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Majestic via Queenstown; at I s. m. for Cuian per s. s. City of Washington, via Hayana; at I p. m. for Inama, Cape Hayti, Genavies, St. Mare, mentary I:30 p. m.) for Windward Islands, per s. s. Metarchand, Via Antwerp Letters must be directed "per Murlei"; at I:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. City of Perlanda, Trinidad, Tobago must be directed "per Westernland"); at I p. m. for Mencilands direct, per s. s. City of Perlanda, Trinidad, Tobago and Demerata, per s. s. City of Perlanda, Trinidad, Tobago and Demerata, per s. s. City of Dellan, from New-Orleana, Puerto Cortes, per s. s. Cario I Prince at I p. m. for perlanda FRIDAY—At 11 a. m. (supply, 11:30 a. m.) for Fortuse FRIDAY—At 11 a. m. (supply, 11:30 a. m.) for Fortuse slands, Jamaica and Jeremie, per s. s. Alvena (letters of Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "partyena"); at 1 p. m. for Forto Rico direct, per s. s. dalline; at 3 p. m. for Bocas del Toro, per s. s. Tyr.